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Letter from Nashville.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. OF THE TENN.,
NASHVILLE, January 18th, 1866.

Dear Argus:—To those of your readers, who, like the Athenians, spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing," this letter will offer little or nothing of interest. Knowing, however, that sundry things have materially changed recently, the class of persons St. Paul encountered in the famous Grecian city has no counterpart among your Beaver subscribers at least, I venture to commence writing on a very limited capital of news. In fact, the only new thing I have heard of or seen today was a suit of new clothes I observed a mustered out "veteran" endeavoring to purchase from a clothes-dealer of the Jewish persuasion. The new was loudly extolling the strength and finish of the "shoddy" in a pair of unmentionables cut in the tight fitting style of ten years ago, and which fully displayed the elegant proportions of his warlike customer's locomotive apparatus. I left before the bargain was concluded, but as the soldier had evidently just arrived from the South, and therefore would hardly be acquainted with recent fashions, it is fair to suppose that he will astonish his friends and relatives at an early day by appearing with scarcely any "visible means of support."

Our winter, thus far, has been very mild as compared with the weather North. To-day one cannot resist the temptation to throw open the windows and allow the genial air and bright sunshine to enter uninterrupted. I understand that skating has become a favorite amusement with the people of both sexes in and around Beaver. It is to be hoped that this rational and healthful amusement may continue in favor with the ladies, who cannot but admit that it is a more agreeable and effective beautifier than rouge and its kindred cosmetics, with which so many of the fair sex attempt to improve the color of their countenances.

Another cheering evidence of social progress may be found in the greatly increased length of the weekly marriage list since the termination of the war; in many cases the male party to the contract being "a lad who went for a soldier." Heroes, who passed safely and gloriously through hard fought battles, return to fall by the arrows of Cupid, and he who once considered it a condescension to salute a Major General, now, with a right hearty good will, presents arms to some conquering beauty. As well the mighty must fall; every Simpson has his Delilah, and as Orpheus C. Kerr elegantly expresses it, "a woman is never farther from her conqueror's foot than when she yields to his arms."

Next week sees the execution of four of the Hefferman murderers, who were tried by a Military Commission some lately after the commitral of the rest, and sentenced to be hung. General Thomas suspended the sentence until it could be acted upon by the President. The latter orders it to be carried into effect. The criminals are young men who were employed in the same government corral at this city, after carrying on the business of highway robbery in addition to their regular occupation. Mr. Hefferman, an old and respected citizen, was attacked near the suburbs of the city by these miscreants, and murdered while endeavoring to defend himself. Public sentiment, previously aroused by the enormity and number of crimes of this description, runs high, and will not be allayed until the extreme penalty of the law is visited upon the offenders.

Proper efforts have never been made heretofore, to develope the manufacturing and mining interests of the State of Tennessee. Since the close of the war, capitalists have begun to turn their attention to this region, and several associations have been organized, with every prospect of securing remunerative returns. Prominent among these is the Tennessee and Alabama Manufacturing and Mining Company, presided over by General J. D. Whipple, and embracing among its members a great number of men of wealth and influence. The illy-concealed hostility to the development of the mineral wealth of the Southern States, formerly evinced by the planters, has passed away with the prime cause—slavery; and a broad field is now offered to enterprising capitalists, from all sections.

Major General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster, Military Div. of the Tennessee, recently issued a call to all ex-officers, officers, soldiers, and others, having any knowledge of cemeteries, places of burial, or of the scattered graves of our brave soldiers," in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, inviting them to send such information to Capt. Whitman, Murfreesboro, Tenn. It is intended by the Government to collect and deposit in National Cemeteries the remains of the thousands of unknown but gallant soldiers who sleep their last sleep far from home and kindred. Myriads are buried upon the battle fields whereon they fell; others rest in the vicinities of the rude hospitals in which they breathed their last. Wherever our armies marched, mounds of earth remain to speak more eloquently than tongue or pen. The Government, in taking charge of this matter, does but justice to the dead, and the feelings of the living. How many bereaved families there are to-day who are denied even the poor consolation of knowing the spot where their loved ones are laid. How many a mother's sad heart would be relieved and gratified to receive the assurance that the country, for which her boy offered up his life, cares reverently for his ashes. This subject recalls the following touching and musical lines, first published in the Baltimore *American*; they perhaps may have some interest, for those of your readers to whom they are new.

J. WICKHAM.

"SOMEBODY'S DARLING."

Into a ward of the whitewashed walls,
Where the dead and the dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,
Somebody's darling was borne one day;
Somebody's darling so young and so brave,
Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold
Kissing the sun of that fair young brow,
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from the beautiful blue-veined brow
Brush all the wandering waves of gold,
Cross his hands on his bosom now,
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once for "Somebody's" sake,
Murmur a prayer soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take—
They are somebody's pride, you know;
Somebody's hand hath rested there—
Was it a mother's, soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in those waves of light?

God knows best. He was somebody's love;
"Somebody's" heart enshrined him there;
"Somebody" wafted his name above,
Night and morn on the wings of prayer.
"Somebody" wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave, and grand;
"Somebody's" kiss on his forehead lay,
"Somebody" clung to his parting hand.

"Somebody's" watching and waiting for him,
Yearning to hold him again to their heart;
And there he lies, with blue eyes dim,
And the smiling childlike lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve on the wooden slab at his head,
"Somebody's" darling slumbers here.

J. WICKHAM.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY F. B. CARPENTER.

William Wallace Lincoln died Thursday, February 20, 1862. After the funeral the President resumed his official duties, but mechanically, and with a terrible weight at his heart.—The following Thursday he gave way to his feelings, and shut himself from all society. The second Thursday was the same; he would see no one, and seemed a prey to the deepest melancholy. About this time the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity church, New York had occasion to spend a few days in Washington. An acquaintance of Mrs. Lincoln and her sister, Mrs. Edwards, of Springfield, he was requested by them to come up and see the President. The setting apart of Thursday for the indulgence of his grief had gone on for several weeks, and Mrs. Lincoln began to be seriously alarmed for the health of her husband, of which fact Dr. Vinton was apprised. Mr Lincoln received him in the parlor, and an opportunity was soon embraced by the clergyman to chide him for showing so rebellious a disposition to the decrees of Providence. He told him plainly that the indulgence of such feelings though natural, was sinful.—It was unworthy one who believed in the Christian religion. He had duties to the living greater than those of any other man, as the chosen father and leader of the people, and he was unfitting himself for his responsibilities by thus giving way to his grief. To mourn the departed as *lost* belongs to heathenism—not Christianity. "Your son," said Dr. Vinton, "is *alive* in Paradise. Do you remember that passage: "God is not the God of the *dead*, but of the living, for all live unto Him." Mr. Lincoln had listened as one in a stupor, until his ears caught the words, "Your son is alive." Starting from the sofa, he exclaimed, "Alive, alive! Surely you mock me." "No sir, believe me," replied Dr. Vinton, "It is a most comforting Doctrine of the Church, founded upon the words of Christ Himself." Mr. Lincoln looked at him a moment, and then, stepping forward, he threw his arm around the clergyman's neck, and laying his head upon his breast, sobbed aloud, "*Alive! alive!*" he repeated, "My dear sir," said Dr. Vinton, greatly moved, as he twined his own arm around the weeping father, "believe this, for it is God's most precious truth. Seek not your son among the dead, for he is not there; he lives to-day in Paradise! Think of the words I have quoted. The Sadducees, when they questioned Jesus, had no other conception than that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, were dead and buried. Mark the reply: "Now that the dead are raised, even Moses showed at the bush when he called the Lord the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. For he is not the God of the dead, but of the living: *for all live unto Him.*" Did not the aged patriarch mourn his son as dead; Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin also." But Joseph and Simeon were both living though he believed it not. Indeed Joseph being taken from him was the ultimate means of the preservation of the whole family. And so God has called your son into his upper kingdom—a kingdom and an existence as real, more real than your own! It may be that he, too, like Joseph, has gone, in God's good Providence, to be the salvation of his father's household. It is a part of the Lord's plan for the ultimate happiness of you and yours. Doubt it not. I have a Sermon," continued Dr Vinton, "upon this subject, which I think might interest you." Mr. Lincoln begged him to send it at an early day, thanking him repeatedly for his cheering and hopeful words. Through a member of the family I have learned that the sermon was sent and read over and over by the President, who caused a copy to be made for his own private use before it was returned.—Upon the same authority I have been informed that Mr. Lincoln's views in relation to spiritual things seemed changed from this hour. Certain it is that thenceforth he ceased the observance of the day of the week upon which his son died, and gradually resumed his accustomed cheerfulness.

My friend, George E. Baker, Mr. Seward's private Secretary, informed me that he was much amused and interested in a phase of Mr. Lincoln's character, which came under his own observation. It was Mr. Baker's province to take to the President all public documents from the State Department requiring his signature.—During the first few months Mr. Lincoln would read each paper carefully through, always remarking "I never sign a document I have not first read." As his cares increased he at length departed from this habit so far as to say to the messenger, "Won't you read these papers to me?" This went on for a few months, and he then modified this practice by requesting "a synopsis of the contents." His time became more and more curtailed, and for the last year his only expression was, Show me where you want my name."

It is not generally known that the speech always made by the President upon the presentation of a foreign minister is carefully written for him by the Secretary of State. A clerk in the Department, ignorant of this custom, was one day sent to the White House by Mr. Seward, with the speech to be delivered upon such an occasion. Mr. Lincoln was writing at his desk as the clerk entered, a half a dozen Senators and Representatives occupying the sofa and chairs. Unable to disguise a feeling of delicacy in the discharge of such an errand, the young man approached, and in a low tone said to the President: "The Secretary has sent the speech you are to make to-day to the Swiss Minister."—Mr Lincoln laid down his pen, and taking the manuscript said in a loud tone: "O, this is a speech Mr. Seward has written for me, is it? I guess I will try it before these gentlemen and see how it goes." Thereupon he proceeded to read it, in a waggish manner, remarking, as he concluded, with sly humor, "There, I like that; it has the merit of being original."

Speech of Mr. Conkling, of New York, on the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."—*Constitution*, art. 1, sec. 2.

This is the provision by which apportionment and representation have till now been regulated in the United States. It is one of the compromises of the Constitution.

Strange as it may seem to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Rogers] it owes its existence to the same principle asserted in the pending amendment. What is that principle? That political representation does not belong to those who have no political existence.

The government of a free political society belongs to its members, and does not belong to others. If others are allowed to share in its control, they do so by express concession, not by right.

It was this principle which rendered necessary such a provision as I have read. It was this principle which brought that provision into our national charter.

The slaves of the South were not members of that political society which formed the Constitution of the United States. They were without personal liberty, and therein they were without a natural right, not a political right; but they were also without political rights, and therefore they were not members of the political community.

From this it followed that they were not to be represented as members.

From this it followed that political power was not to be apportioned by treating them as political persons.

Natural persons they were, producers they were, and the product of their labor was the proper subject of taxation.

But direct taxes and representation ought to be distributed uniformly among the members of a free Government. All alike should bear the burdens; all alike should share the benefits.

Here was a clear principle palpably right, and easy and certain in its application. It applied itself. It applied itself universally and covered the whole case without one exception.

I do not treat Indians not taxed as an exception, because the civilized Indians in their tribal state were so far beyond the scope within which the Constitution was to act that they were named only to prevent possible mistake as to the meaning of language.

Neither was a fixed exception, or even an obstacle, found in the case of aliens or unnaturalized foreigners.

The Constitution was to leave to the States and to give to the Congress power to clothe foreigners with full political rights as fast as they should be prepared to assume them. The only question remaining therefore, as to them, was how they should be treated during the interval between their arrival and their naturalization, during their political nonage.

This question was disposed of in the liberality in which the Government was conceived. The political disability of aliens was not for this purpose counted at all against them, because it was certain to be temporary, and they were admitted at once into the basis of apportionment.

The slave alone was the anomaly and the nondescript.

A man, and not a man, in flesh and blood, alive politically, dead.

A native, an inhabitant, a producer but without recognized political attribute or prerogative, the representative in the system of nothing but value.

What could be done with him? He was now here.

It could not be maintained by the slaveholding States that slaves were persons to be represented. It could not be maintained by the free States that slaves were persons to be taxed. For these purposes slaves were excluded altogether by the principle on which the Government was built.—They were not embraced within it because they had no political standing in the States wherein they were held. Without some special provision therefore, they would have been altogether ignored.

Taxes, however, were desirable on the one side and representation on the other, and for more convenience a compromise was invented for the sake of both.

A purely arbitrary agreement was made and inserted in the Constitution an agreement with nothing to support it but the consent of the parties, based upon the facts as they then stood. It was agreed in substance that the free people of all the States should be counted alike, and should all have their fair share of power as thus ascertained, and that then the free people of the slaveholding States should have as much power beside as would be measured by counting every slave as three fifths of a person, direct taxes to follow the same rule. The power thus agreed upon could not be exercised by the fractional persons themselves, but as somebody else owned them, it was so arranged that that somebody else should own the political power also.

The covenant, whether wise or not, was operative as long as there was anything for it to operate upon.

That time is past. The provision has become impotent. The fall of slavery has superseded it. We have nothing now to rely upon in its place but the residue of the second section of the first article of the Constitution. That section, owing to the rupture of the technicality of slavery, would, as it stands, work out results now which, when the Constitution was made, were condemned by the judgment of all.

"Free persons" was the term employed to describe all who had political rights and standing, because only slaves had neither.

But now a new anomaly exists.—Four million people are suddenly among us not bound to any one, and yet not clothed with any political rights. They are not slaves, but they are not in a political sense, "persons."

No figment of slavery remains with which to spell out a right in somebody else to wield for them a power which they must not wield themselves. This was one of the appurtenances of property in man, and has been extinguished by constitutional Amendment; it it was not destroyed before.

This emancipated multitude has no political *status*.

Emancipation vitalizes only natural rights, not political rights.

Enfranchisement alone carries with it political rights, and these emancipated millions are no more enfranchised now than when they were slaves.

They never had political power.—Their masters had a fraction of power as masters. But there are no masters now.

There are no slaves now. The whole relationship in which the power originated and existed is gone. Does this fraction of power still survive? If it does, what shall become of it? Where is it to go?

We are told the blacks are unfit to wield even a fraction of power, and must not have it. That answers the whole question. If the answer be true, it is the end of controversy.—There is no place logically for this power to go save to the blacks; if they are unfit to have it, the power would not exist. It is a power astray without a rightful owner. It should be resumed by the whole nation at once. It should not exist; it does not exist. This fractional power is extinct.

A moral earthquake, has turned fractions into units, and units into ciphers. If a black man counts at all now, he counts five-fifths of a man, not three-fifths. Revolutions have no such frequent as their arithmetic; war and humanity join hands to blot them out.

Four millions, therefore, and not three-fifths of four millions, are to be reckoned in here now, and all these four millions are, and are to be, we are told, unfit for political existence.

Did the framers of the Constitution ever dream of this? Never, very clearly. Our fathers trusted to gradual and voluntary emancipation, which would go hand in hand, with education and enfranchisement. They never peered into the bloody epoch when four million fetters would be at once melted all in the fires of war. They never saw such a vision as we see.—Four millions, each a Caspar Hauser, long shut up in darkness, and suddenly led out into the full flash of noon, and each one are told, too blind to walk politically. No one foresaw such an event, and no provision was made for it. The three-fifths rule gave the slaveholding States over and above all their just representation, eighteen Representatives beside, by the enumeration of 1860.

The new situation will enable those States when relationships are resumed, to claim twenty eight Representatives beside their just proportion.

Twenty-eight votes to be cast here and in the Electoral College for those held not fit to sit as jurors, not fit, to be plaintiff in a suit, not fit to approach the ballot box. Twenty-eight votes to be more or less controlled by those who once betrayed the Government, and for those so destitute, we are assured, of intelligent instinct as not to be fit for free agency.

Shall all this be? Shall four million being account for millions in managing the affairs of the nation, who are pronounced by their fellow beings unfit to participate in administering government in the States where they live, or in their counties, towns, or precincts; who are pronounced unworthy of the least and most paltry part in local political affairs?

Shall one hundred and twenty-seven thousand white people in New York cast but one vote in this House, and have but one voice here, while the same number of white people in Mississippi have three votes and and three voices. Shall the death of slavery add two fifths to the entire power which slavery had when slavery was living? Shall one white man have as much share in the Government as three other white men merely because he lives where blacks outnumbered whites two to one?

Shall this inequality exist, and exist only in favor of those who without cause drenched the land with blood and covered it with mourning? Shall such be the reward of those who did the foulest and guiltiest act which crimsons the annals of recorded time? No, sir; not if I can help it!

This is privilege, class, aristocracy, in its most hateful form. It is not democracy or republicanism of free government at all. I take issue with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Rogers] at this point, as at many other points. I say it is monstrous and not fit to be. I deny that the law shall invest any man, though the blood of all the Howards were running in his veins, with one political right, with one home or fireside immunity not given to the humblest and the poorest patriot I am permitted to represent.

To level this favoritism which has come out of the results of the war, three modes have been proposed, each of course by way amendment to the Constitution.

First. To make basis of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College consist of sufficiently qualified voters alone.

Second. To deprive the States of the power to disqualify or discriminate politically on account of race or color.

Third. To leave every State perfectly free to decide for itself not only who shall vote, but who shall belong to its political community in any way, and thus to say who shall enter into its basis of representation and who shall be shut out. What the States decide for themselves in their own affairs they decide for themselves in their national affairs. If any State contains a class unfit or supposed to be unfit for political rights, unworthy to act politically in the States, this class shall not be put upon the nation as fit and worthy to be represented in the nation's councils.

The last proposition has met the approval of the committee, and the others have not. To the first proposition several objections have been urged, some of which will probably be found exaggerated, if not untenable, yet there are serious objections.

If voters alone should be made the foundation of representation, the actual ratio would vary infinitely among different States. One State might let women and minors vote. Another might—some of them do—give the ballot to those otherwise qualified who have been residents for only ten days. Another might extend suffrage to aliens. This would lead to a strife of unbridled suffrage.

It may be answered that restrictions would prevent all this; and one of the propositions before the committee was to confine the basis to male voters, twenty one years of age and upward. This, it will be seen, still leaves open a door for growing inequalities. California may let her Chinese and half-breeds vote, Oregon her Indians, and any State its aliens. But even with uniform State legislation, such a plan would work in tendency, if not in results, some injustice towards the States in which women outnumber men, and especially toward those States from which young men most go out in quest of more buoyant activities and more bountiful fields. It has been supposed that this injustice would be practically serious and that the newest, the wildest, the less improved States, would do great gainers by it. It has been charged this New England would lose very largely should men be made the basis of representation in place of including women and children. It has been said that the real objection to the male suffrage basis bill was the fear of taking away power from fanatical New England.

All this has no foundation. I speak from tables, carefully prepared, and showing results under all the plans proposed with almost absolute accuracy and with the utmost necessary accuracy.

No New England State would lose a single Representative either by making white men over twenty-one, or all men over twenty one, the basis of apportionment. On the contrary, taking white men over twenty one as the basis, Massachusetts would gain two, and Connecticut and Maine one each. New York would gain four.—The losses would not be in the East. Upon a basis of male voters, black and white, Ohio and Illinois would lose one Representative each, and Pennsylvania two. California, almost alone of the States heretofore free, would gain. Her extraordinary abundance of male population would double her representation. It is now three; it would be six.

The argument based on differences between the old States and the new, in respect of age and sex, in population, is overcome by the fact that although these inequalities are large, the ratio of representation is larger; that is to say, that the whole number of Representatives being only two hundred and forty one, it takes so many "persons" or "voters" to make up the required constituency for a single one, that the preponderance of men over women, except in California, is too small in State seriously to affect the result.

It has been said in aid of a voting basis that many of the abuses to which it would be liable could be prevented by restricting the enumeration to male citizens of the United States twenty one years old and upward. This would prevent much abuse; but it would shut out four fifths of the citizens of the country—women and children, who are citizens, who are taxed, and who are, and always have been, represented. It would also narrow the basis of taxation, and in some States seriously.

The second plan mentioned, the proposition to prohibit States from denying civil or political rights to any class of persons, encounters a great objection on the threshold. It trenches upon the principle of existing local sovereignty. It denies to the people of the several States the right to regulate their own affairs in their own way. It takes away a right which has been always supposed to inhere in the States and transfers it to the General Government. It meddles with a right reserved to the State when the Constitution was adopted, and to which they will long cling before they surrender it. No matter whether the innovation be attempted in behalf of the negro race or any other race, it is confronted by the genius of our institutions. But more than this. The northern States, most of them, do not permit negroes to vote. Some of them have repeatedly and lately pronounced against it. Therefore, even if were defensible as a principle for the General Government to absorb by amendment the power to control the action of the States in such a matter, would it not be futile to ask three quarters of the States to do for themselves and all others, by ratifying such an amendment, the very thing which most of them have already refused to do in their own cases? This step will be taken, if taken at all, as a last resort in the attainment of some object too wise and desirable to be opposed.

The third proposition is believed by the committee to avoid as far as the case admits of all the objections of the other two.

Let me read it as it will stand in the Constitution if adopted by Congress and three quarters of the States.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be included in the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by counting the whole number of persons in each State: *Provided*, That whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all individuals of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

It contains but one condition, and that rests upon a principle already imbedded in the Constitution, and as old as free government itself. That principle I affirmed in the beginning, namely: that representation does not belong to those who have not political existence, but to those who have. The object of the amendment is to enforce this truth. It therefore provides that whenever any State finds within its borders a race of beings unfit for political existence, that race shall not be represented in the Federal Government. Every State will be left free to extend or withhold the elective franchise on such terms as it pleases, and this without losing anything in representation if the terms are impartial to all. Qualifications of voters, may be required of any kind—qualifications of intelligence, of property, or of any sort whatever, and yet no loss of representation shall thereby be suffered. But whenever in any State, and so long as a race can be found which is so low, so bad, so ignorant, so stupid, that it is deemed necessary to exclude men from the right to vote merely because they belong to that race, in such case the race shall likewise be excluded from the sum of Federal power to which that State is entitled.

If a race is so vile or worthless that to belong to it is adequate cause of exclusion from political action, the race is not to be counted here in Congress.—That is all, and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Rogers] seems not altogether to appreciate the bearings of the subject. The instant a State says that a man of a certain race shall not vote because he is a man, and is such a man of another race who is just as ignorant may vote, the exclusion is on account of race merely, whether it is honestly avowed or cunningly covered up.

The pending proposition commends itself, it is thought, for many reasons.

First. It provides for representation coextensive with taxation.

I say it provides for this; it does not certainly secure it, but it enables every State to secure it. It does not, therefore, as the gentleman from New Jersey insists, abolish the idea that representation should go with taxation. A race in any State is kept out to vote, and fit only to drudge, the wealth created by its work ought to be taxed.

Those who profit by such a system, or such a condition of things ought to be taxed, for it. Let them build churches and school-houses, and fund newspapers, as New York and other States have done, and educate their people till they are fit to vote.

"Fair play." "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," "live and let live,"—these mottoes, if blazoned over over the institutions of a State, will insure it against being cursed for any length of time with inhabitants so worthless that they are only fit for beasts of burden.

I have said that the amendment provides for representation going hand in hand with taxation. That is its first feature.

Second. It brings into the basis both sexes and all ages, and so it counteracts and avoids, as far as possible, the casual and geographical inequalities of population.

Third. It puts every State on an equal footing in the requirement prescribed. [illegible] stands still [illegible]

Fourth. It leaves every State unfettered to enumerate all its people for representation or not, just as it pleases.

Thus every State has the sole control, free from all interference, of its own interests and concerns. No other State, nor the General Government, can molest the people of any State on the subject, or even inquire into their acts or their reasons, but all the States have equal rights.

If New York chooses to count her black population as political persons, she can do so. If she does not choose to do so the matter is her own, and her right cannot be challenged.

So of South Carolina. But South Carolina shall not say, "True, we have less than three hundred thousand 'persons' in this State politically speaking, yet we will have in governing the country the power of seven hundred thousand persons."

The amendment is common to all States and equal for all, its operation will of course be practically only in the South. No northern State will lose by it, whether the southern States extend suffrage to blacks or not. Even New York, in her great population, has so few blacks that she could exclude them all from enumeration and it would make no difference in her representation.

If the amendment is adopted, and suffrage remains confined as it is now, taking the census of 1860 as the foundation of the calculation, and the number of Representatives as it then stood, the gains and losses would be these: Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maine, would gain one Representative each, and New York would gain three; Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, S. Carolina, and Tennessee, would each lose one; Georgia, Louisiana, and Virginia would lose two each, and Mississippi would lose three.

It has been insisted that "citizens of the United States" and not "persons" should be the basis of representation and apportionment. These words were in the amendment as I originally drew it and introduced it, but my own judgment was that it should be "persons," and to this the committee assented.

There are several answers to the argument in favor of "citizens" rather than "persons." The present Constitution is, and always was, opposed to this suggestion. "Persons," and not "citizens," have always constituted the basis.

Again, it would narrow the basis of taxation and cause considerable inequalities in this respect, because

the number of aliens in some States is very large, and growing larger now, when emigrants reach our shores at the rate of more than a State a year.

Again, many of the large States now hold their representation in part by reason of their aliens, and the Legislatures and people of these States are to pass upon the amendment. It must be made acceptable to them. For these reasons the committee has adhered to the Constitution as it is, proposing to add to it only so much as is necessary to meet the point aimed at.

I have thus, Mr Speaker, endeavored to maintain a propcsition to which I have given some thought, not, however, with a view to speaking upon it until within a few hours. I have passed over some things which might easily be said in its favor. It does not go as far as many persons think it ought, it goes further than many persons will admit it should.

I believe it a wise and salutary provision, a solid block needed in the foundation of our structure, for the sake of the white man and the black. Those who lend a helping hand to put it in its place will, I think, deserve well of their country. He who does most toward incorporating it in the Constitution may hope to be heir to the praise once not well bestowed.—*Urbem lateritiam invenit, marmoriam reliquit.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. S. RUTAN ..... J. L. ANDERSON.

J. S. RUTAN & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

JANUARY 31st, 1866.

Gubernatorial.

A short time since we referred editorially to the different candidates for Governor, but beyond the notice said nothing to indicate our choice or preference for any of the gentlemen named. This was partly owing to the fact that a distinguished gentleman who had not been named publicly as a candidate, but whose name was suggested, and until we knew definitely whether or not he would consent to be a candidate, we would not make a choice among the others; and it was partly owing to a desire to learn the views of Union men of the county in regard to the different gentlemen named, before pledging ourselves to either. The gentleman referred to having declined to be a candidate, or permit the use of his name, we have heard the names of the different other candidates canvassed, and find that a large majority of the Union men of the county are for the nomination of Hon. W W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, for Governor, and that so far as this county is concerned he is undoubtedly the choice of our people. We are glad this is so, as we can truthfully say he is our choice. Mr. Ketchum is better known to the people of this county than any of the other candidates named, having frequently visited here and thus became acquainted with our citizens. He is well known also through his public life and acts As a member of both branches of the Legislature he made a reputation for ability, honesty and practical statesmanship that won for him here as elsewhere the admiration and good will of the people. We can only say of him now as we have heretofore said, that we regard him as one of the ablest and best men of the State. To show how he is regarded at home, it is only necessary to state that he carried at different times his county for the Legislature, when its ordinary Democratic majority is from fifteen to twenty-five hundred. An able and eloquent speaker, a public man whose whole record reflects credit upon him, he is just the man for our standard bearer in the coming campaign, and if nominated will carry the State by storm. He is a Republican whose standing in the party dates as far back as that of any man, and who has for years, living in a hopeless Democratic locality, borne the party banner almost alone, and done valiant service. Something is now due him, and having the necessary qualifications in an eminent degree, we are for making him Governor.—There is little doubt we think from present appearances of his nomination, and if nominated a certain prospect of election. We are for the man who for years has so successfully fought the Democracy in their strongholds, and throw up our hats for the talented, true honest and noble son of Democratic Luzerne, Hon. Winthrop W Ketchum

Amendment to the Constitution

Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, reported from said Committee, last week, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed to the States for their ratification. The proposed amendment, and the speech of Mr. Conkling of New York thereon, we print this week, and hope our readers will all read it carefully. Mr. Conkling is the author of the amendment proposed, and his speech is worthy of a careful perusal. It is proposed by the amendment simply to confine representation from the several States to the voting population, excluding from the count any race or color which by the laws of the States are not permitted to exercise the right of elective franchise. Under the present Constitution the ratio of representation in the southern States is not determined alone by the white population, but they are allowed to take into the count three-fifths of the negro population. Thus South Carolina, having as large a negro as white population, by this method of apportionment, obtains a half more members of Congress than they are entitled to. Supposing South Carolina and Massachusetts to each have the same number of white citizens, and Massachusetts entitled to six representatives in Congress, South Carolina would have nine at least, and perhaps ten. This is manifestly unjust. So long as South Carolina denies the right of suffrage to the negroes, just so long should they not be permitted to represent them. The southern States always had more representatives and therefore more power in the Government than they were entitled to. It is time the evil was remedied. It is objected to by some because they say it will force upon the people of the South negro suffrage. When the southern States voluntarily give the negro the right of suffrage, no matter what the motive, we shall rejoice at it. If the amendment should have this effect, we would do nothing to avoid it, because the amendment is just and right in itself, and the consequences belong to the States. Let the right of representation be based alone upon the voting population, and then, and not till then, will the States be on an equality. No northern man of correct views can oppose the amendment, we think; and if they do they are betraying northern interests to southern interests, and preparing the way to another rebellion. If a white man's vote counts but one in the north a white man's vote in the south should count no more. The adoption of the amendment is the surest way to settle all differences, to put forever at rest the negro question, and insure justice alike to both sections.

THE *Local* pitches into Hon. G. V. Lawrence, our member of Congress, in its usual chaste style, for voting to allow loyal negroes the same privileges in the District of Columbia that disloyal whites enjoy. It asserts that he did this after an emphatic and almost universal decision of the whites of the District against such suffrage. We dislike very much to contradict the *Local, as it is so generally correct in its statements*, but the truth is the question was not passed upon by anything like a majority of the white voters of the District. The allegation of the *Local* was therefore simply untrue. Mr. Lawrence's action in the premises will be indorsed by the constituents that elected him, and as for the rest we presume he neither expects nor desires their approval.—A large proportion of the actual white residents of Washington were sympathizers with treason, many of them returned soldiers from the Confederate armies, while a large proportion of the negro population had taken up arms and fought valiantly for the cause of the Union. It was found that the only way to protect the loyal blacks from the abuses and insults of disloyal whites was to confer upon them the right of suffrage. Congress had the right to do so, and with a full knowledge of all the facts, the Union members chose to exercise that right. The Democratic members and the Democratic press opposed the measure because it was striking another blow at treason, and taking power out of the hands of traitors. The bitter hatred of these men to the defenders of our country in the late struggle is vented upon the negro, because, and only because, they dare not attack the white. Both are equally despised, but the one they dare not openly attack. We believe Congress should at all times, when it has the right, interfere to protect a loyal black man from the tyranny of disloyal white men. Mr. Lawrence will be fully sustained in his vote in this District, and will be returned to Congress with increased majority, notwithstanding the *Local's* branding. If any of our party had been inclined to waver, the notice of the *Local* would have set them all right again. So long as the *Local* condemns Mr. Lawrence's course, just so long may he rest assured of the approval of all Union men in this county. He has nothing to fear but its commendation. The decent Union people of this District will be surprised to learn that Mr. Lawrence has disgraced the race to which the *Local* belongs, as they had heretofore believed that race had so far disgraced itself as to be utterly incapable of further disgrace.

THE Fenian Senate, recently in session in New York, adopted a resolution requesting President Roberts to call a Fenian Congress at Pittsburg, on the 16th of February. It will be composed of delegates from all the Circles favorable to the Roberts party.

The People's Bank.

EDITORS BEAVER ARGUS: By the urgent request of a number of my friends I have been induced to give a short plan of a National Bank of which the ideas were originally published in the Beaver *Argus* some 20 years ago.

My object is to devise some plan by which the interests of the whole people should be so interwoven and identified in the Banking institutions that it would be impossible for designing demagogues to excite, produce or array the people against it; and at the same time to provide means to elevate and develop all the mental and fiscal powers which God has endowed man with; and to alleviate the distresses of my fellow beings, and also to develop the natural resources of the nation, and at the same time create a safe, sound and uniform currency, and forever exterminate that unholy system of brokerage which has for years like an eating cancer been consuming and putting down the enterprise and vitality of business; and compel individuals, instead of being employed through their sources of speculation in retarding, crippling and crushing the enterprize of the nation, to seek investments in public improvements, and developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the country. With such an institution on the breaking out of the war, or any contingency arising demanding a large increase of money, the Government might increase its issues to billions, and the people would sustain it. Now I think with some such plan through the crisis we have just passed, that hundreds of millions of dollars would have been saved to the nation in the shape of interest, which the people has and will have to pay by taxation.

1st. Let the Government issue from one to five hundred millions or more (if deemed necessary) of Government bonds, redeemable by the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands and other sources as a basis for a National Bank.

2nd. Let the nation be divided into districts according to its legal voting citizens, and each district elect by ballot one director to serve for the term of three years, except the one third, who would retire the first and second years unless re-elected.

3rd. Let the States be districted, and its directors elected in like manner.

4th. Let the directors be paid a fair salary for their services; but prohibit them from all discounting privileges, directly or indirectly.

5th. Let each State and its branches have capital in proportion to its legal qualified voters, or if thought best, according to the requirements of their manufacturing or planting interests.

6th. Let the Government procure dies of such perfection that it may be next to an impossibility to counterfeit them, and supply each State and its branches with issues equal to their amount of capital, and thus effectually check over issues.

7th. Let the branches be compelled to redeem each other's paper at its face at all points, thus keeping it at par, and making it a legal tender as far as practicable.

8th. Let the proceeds be applied to the use of the people of all classes, for common school purposes and for the benevolent institutions of our land, such as the education of the deaf, dumb, blind and insane.

9th. Let all other enterprises that tend to elevate, benefit and bless mankind and relieve the burthens of taxation, share its favors.

10th. Let the most severe penalties be imposed for any fraudulent acts of its officers or agents, and perhaps nothing short of the death penalty will be sufficient to deter, or should be the portion of the wretch who having such high order of ingenuity and talent, and prostituting it to the base purpose of counterfeiting the National currency; for because the greater the intellect, the more heinous the crime.

11th. Let no administration or department of the Government have power to use it for partisan purposes, or have any control further than to increase or diminish its circulation, and direct by public enactments or appropriations to such objects as the national interests may demand, and to investigate its doings by duly appointed committees, and confine it to the limits of its charter.

T. J. CHANDLER.

THE Tennessee Senate has indorsed the Union memorials to Congress and the President representing that the State is wholly unfit to be surrendered to its own control. A resolution was introduced on the 18th inst., declaring—

That the said memorial is not the embodiment of the sentiment of the Union people of our State, and that we can assure the Reconstruction Committee in Congress, and our friends throughout the Union, that our people are now entering upon a high state of peace and prosperity, and that their industry and economy are daily being brought into great activity, and they seem entirely willing and anxious to support, in good faith, the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee, and are obeying all laws and requirements, both State and Federal, with remarkable unanimity, candor and sincerity.

This was voted down by 10 to 8 and to make the negative still more emphatic, several of the minority explained that they voted for the resolution "merely out of courtesy to the Senator introducing the resolution, but were wholly opposed to the resolution itself" It must be understood, therefore, that the Union party of Tennessee protests against the admission of its Representatives to Congress if that admission involves the withdrawal of the military control of the United States Government over the State. They aver that to withdraw the troops is to put the Rebels in power and the Union men under the feet of their enemies.—*Tribune.*

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, January 29.

HOUSE.—Petitions—Mr. McKinley, to increase the pay of officers of Lawrence county.

Mr. M'Farrin, remonstrance against the authorizing of a vote in Mercer county, relative to the removal of the county seat.

Mr. Ross, to repeal the act repealing the Connellsville R R Company.

Bills in place—Mr. Pershing, a bill to fix the time for final adjournment.

Mr. Mann, to legalise the liquidation of foreign attachments.

Mr. Welsh, relative to the time for holding Court in the 27th Judicial district; to compel the Burgess and School Directors of Washington to report to the Court.

Mr. M'Afee, a supplement to a law relative to the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans, brothers and sisters of soldiers and sailors of the late war.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham, a memorial and resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Pittsburg, favoring a general railroad law.

The State Revenue Laws.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Mr. Quay, of Beaver, has introduced the following act to amend the revenue laws of the commonwealth:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the cashier of any bank of this commonwealth, whether incorporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect annually from every stockholder of said bank a tax of one per centum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State treasury on or before the first day of July in every year hereafter, commencing on the first day of July, A. D., 1866, and the said stock shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the taxes now provided for by law, every railroad, canal and transportation company incorporated under the laws of this commonwealth, and not liable to the tax upon income under existing laws, shall pay to the commonwealth three-fourths of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company. The said tax shall be paid semi-annually upon the first days of July and January, commencing on the first day of July, 1866, and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the said tax it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, or other proper officer of said company to transmit to the Auditor General at the dates aforesaid a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of the gross receipts of the said company during the preceding six months, and if any such company shall refuse or fail, for a period of thirty days after such tax become due, to make said return or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per cent thereto, shall be collected for the use of the commonwealth, as other taxes are recoverable by law from said companies.

SEC. 3. From and after the passage of this act the real estate of this commonwealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes, except the half-mill tax imposed by the act of May 15th, A. D. 1861, pledged for the redemption of the loan created by said act. *Provided* That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday, a bill was introduced appropriating over $400 000 for improving certain harbors in Ohio. Resolutions were adopted to inquire into the expediency of requiring directors of United States banks to give bonds, for the payment of pensions to widows of enlisted men employed as artificers; and of appropriating $100,000 for Post office and Custom-House at Topeka, Kansas. A petition was presented from citizens of Colorado for the admission of Colorado under its present Constitution; which was laid on the table. The House bill, extending the time for withdrawal of goods from public warehouses, was passed. The bill to allow naval officers one month's pay for personal effects destroyed in action, &c., was passed. The resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governments in the Southern States was called up and debated by Messrs. Howe, Stewart, Johnson and Saulsbury. A motion to reconsider the Freedmen's Bureau bill was rejected by Yeas 18, Nays 22. After a brief Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, a petition was presented from 1,030 soldiers for increase of pensions and confiscation of Rebel lands. Mr. Upson, from the Committee on Elections, made a majority report that Mr Coffroth (Dem.) of Pennsylvania is entitled to his seat, and Mr. Paine, from the minority of the Committee, made a report in favor of the contestant, Wm. H. Koontz.—Resolutions were passed to inquire into the expediency of a military road from Minnesota to the Idaho and Montana gold fields; and of revising the law which prohibits drawbacks on exports into Canada, &c. It was agreed that the previous question on the pending Constitutional Amendment should be moved on Monday and the question taken on Tuesday, and a debate on the amendment followed between Messrs. Harding, Washburne, Kelley, McKee, Grider, Kerr, Kasson and Wright. The House adjourned.

MRS STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was married to Major Robert Williams, U S. A., at her residence, corner of New Jersey ave. and I st., on Thursday evening, 23d inst. The ceremony was performed by Father Lynch of the Catholic Church, in the presence of a small and select circle of friends of both parties.

Must Pass Out of Existence.

The *Round Table* which is politically independent, but decidedly conservative in its views discussing the lesson of the elections, says bluntly:

The verdict of the people is right. The democratic party acted a hypocritical part throughout. It professed a most abiding confidence and a strong regard for President Johnson, despite the fact that certain features of his reconstruction policy were directly contrary to its previously pronounced views—and for what? Simply that it might get into office, and share the patronage of which it has been deprived so long. This is the truth of the whole matter. Its mission as a party is ended. No doubt many very patriotic men acted with it during the war, and have just voted for its candidate from the purest motives. Still the fact remains and is patent to the country that the prediction of the party, that it was impossible to conquer eight millions of people, that the debt was so enormous that it never could be paid, that the Republican party could never bring the war to a successful close, or harmonize the country afterward—all these have subsequent events proven false. And now, notwithstanding it changed its front and professed the very views which its opponents held, it is again defeated. Nothing remains for it but to pass out of existence.

MR. LINCOLN.—W H Herndon, for many years the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, says:

The truth about this whole matter is, that Mr. Lincoln read less and thought more to than any man in his sphere in America. No man in this audience can put his finger on any great book written in the last or the present century that he read. He read, when young, the Bible, and Shakespeare when of age. The latter book was scarcely ever out of his mind. Mr. Lincoln is acknowledged to have been a great man, but the question is, what made him great? I repeat that he read less and thought more than any man in his sphere in America if not in the world. He possessed originality and power of thought to an eminent degree. He was cautious, cool, concentrated, with continuity of reflection, was patient and enduring. These are some of the grounds of his wonderful success.

COL FORNEY writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington:

"Gradually, yet surely, the difficulties in the way of restoration are subsiding, and that which was believed to be among the probabilities, viz. a difference between the prominent and controlling intellect of the National Union organization, may now, I think, be wholly discarded. There is in fact so little to quarrel about, that he will be a factious and daring partisan indeed, who attempts to make head against those necessities which demand peace on the basis of something like the President's policy. It does not seem to be doubted that the question of suffrage will be adjusted with the consent of nearly all parties, by an amendment to the National Constitution, making voters instead of, numbers the foundation of representation in Congress. What after these, remains for division and dispute?"

THE ATTACK ON BAGDAD.—The Inspector of Customs at Clarksville, Texas, gives particulars of the attack on Bagdad. Col. Davis, with the 118th colored infantry, captured and sacked the town on the 5th. Another account says that but 60 men went and captured 300, of whom 150 became Liberals and garrisoned the place, when the assailants retreated. The total loss on both sides was 15 killed and 35 wounded, principally Imperialists. Gen. Weitzel allowed no one to cross to Bagdad until Escabada arrived. Gen. Crawford took command until Escabada relieved him. The latter procured a guard of twenty men from Weitzel. A French corvette shelled the place on the 6th.—Mejia has but twenty men in Bagdad.

MONUMENT TO STONEWALL JACKSON.—Previous to the close of the war, the men composing the "Stonewall brigade" and the "Rockridge artillery" subscribed six thousand dollars to erect a monument over the grave of General Jackson, at Lexington Va.—As it was not deemed practicable to erect the monument during the war the money was converted into Confederate bonds, which are now worthless. The Virginia papers, however, contain an appeal from H. K. Douglas, of Winchester, to the surviving officers and privates of the brigade and artillery to contribute again a sufficient sum to carry out the original intention.

SALE OF THE HOME OF HENRY CLAY.—We learn by Kentucky papers that "Ashland," the home of the great statesman and patriot, Henry Clay, has been purchased by the Trustees of the Kentucky University, at a cost of $90 000. The farm contains about 325 acres of the best land in the blue-grass region of Kentucky, and has acquired a national reputation from its having been connected with the memory of the departed statesman. The Kentucky Agricultural School, which is under the patronage of the State, as well as the other schools of the University, will be established at "Ashland," and it is proposed to begin the improvements on a most extended scale.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—A letter from Berlin says it is asserted that the Prussian Prime Minister is desirous of bringing about an alliance of Prussia and Russia, Prussia to operate against France on the Rhine, the Russians to attack the Austrians in Hungary and America with her navy, to keep the fleets of France in check, while her armies overcome Canada and Mexico.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the seventh day of March, A D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, } Sec's.
A. W. BENEDICT, }

SECRETARY HARLAN made a serenade speech in Washington on Thursday evening, which he concluded as follows: I need hardly say that during the brief period I may remain in my present position I shall not fail to discuss these opinions or urge my convictions in the proper quarter, nor am I disposed to say to-night that such views would be distasteful to the great and good man who is the Chief of the Republic Heretofore he has had the capacity to speak for himself I believe it has been his purpose to leave the great question of admission with the two houses of Congress."

JOHN BELL ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—John Bell writes: "I am not informed what qualifications are required at the present time in Massachusetts; but a few years ago, I believe, property to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to be able to read and write entitled the free man of color to vote. A grant of the right of suffrage to the southern freeman of color upon such a basis or standard of merit cannot be dangerous. I am persuaded it would be entirely safe and proper.

SENATOR M'CONAUGHY, who has just been awarded the seat in the State Senate claimed by Mr. Duncan, Democrat, from the Adams and Franklin district, entertained the Republican Senators and a few invited guests at the "Lochiel House," Harrisburg, on Wednesday night last. Hon. Simon Cameron presided, assisted by Speaker Fleming, of the Senate.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JAS. M'CULLOUGH, dec'd., late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Ex'r.
jan31'66. Beaver borough.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of RICHARD AYRES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Ex'r.
jan31'66. Brighton tp.

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the farm on which I reside, in South Beaver township, Beaver county, at Rayl's Cross Roads, being the same farm formerly owned and occupied by Henry Briggs. Said farm contains

One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres,

over a hundred acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; two good orchards thereon—A large frame dwelling house, large bank barn, with stabling for thirty horses; blacksmith shop and good out-houses on the premises. The farm is well watered. It is within two miles of the Island Run Oil Regions.

jan31,'65—4t. N. J. M'CORMICK.

"Use the Best!"

DR. CLOCK'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER IS THE best ever offered to the public and the *only one possessing all the merits claimed for it.—It restores gray hair to its original color, makes hair grow on bald heads* when falling off from disease; removes Scruff, Dandruff, etc.; arrests its *falling off or turning gray*; cures sick headache and *all diseases of the scalp*; causes harsh, wiry hair to become soft, pliable and luxuriantly glossy. It is *elegantly perfumed*, and all that can be desired for a dressing. It contains *no sugar of lead or other mineral so injurious to the head and hair*, and of which most preparations now in use are composed, but is a *purely vegetable compound*. WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce an instance where the Restorer has failed when used according to directions. Among the thousands who have used it we have yet to learn of *one* who is not perfectly satisfied with its resuls. *Hair white as snow* is with *marvelous rapidity* restored to all its *pristine beauty* by its use. *It is not a dye*, but by supplying the secretions of the capillary glands acts as a restorer. Mothers, whose children's hair is *harsh, wiry*, or *thin and scant*, will find by using the Restorer it will *immediately* improve and may be dressed in any desired form, thus laying the foundation for a *good head of hair*, so desirable in after life. The proprietor is aware of the many who have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of the numerous preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such *entire confidence* does he place in the *merits* of his Restorer that he offers, in all cases, *to refund the money* if, after a *thorough trial of two bottles*, it fails to give perfect satisfaction. A *single* trial will convince the *most skeptical of its merits*. Put up in large bottles and sold by all druggists at $1 pr bottle.

DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

J. MOORE, Druggist, Beaver Agent for Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver. McClarren & McKennan, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [jan31'66—6m.

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES,

AND QUEENSWARE,

Bridgewater.

☞ Country produce wanted [jan10.6m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Wright, late of the borough of Hookstown, in said County, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate of said Robert Wright, dec'd, situate in Green township, in the County aforesaid. 1. All the coal and coal privileges in a ridge of land bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on B. Laughlin's line; thence S 33½ degrees, W 97 perches, thence S 49½ degrees, E 8 perches, thence by land formerly of James Jeffrey, N. 43 degrees, E 18 8-10 perches, thence N 51½ degrees, E 23 8-10 perches to a post, thence N 39½ degrees, E 14 perches, thence N 28½ degrees, E 27 1-10 perches, thence N 66 degrees, E 7 perches, thence by land of James Cameron, N 43 degrees, W 29 2 10 perches to place of beginning, containing 11 acres and 55 perches, with the right of road to and from the coal in as many different places as necessary, &c.

2. A lot of ground situated in the borough of Hookstown, bounded N by other lands of said dec'd., E by land of Jackson Swearingen, S by lands of Penny and Wallace, and W by public road; containing about 2½ acres, known as the old "Mill Seat," and on which is erected a frame stable.

3. A lot of land situate partly in the borough of Hookstown, and partly in Green tp., bounded N by land of Thomas Laughlin, E by Town lots of said borough, S E by public road, and W by James Patterson's land, containing about 14 acres, on which is erected a frame barn.

4. A lot of ground situate in the township aforesaid, bounded N by the public road, E by lands of Thomas Laughlin and Joseph Cain, S by lot of David Ramsey, and W by land of D. M. Donahoo; containing about 3 acres all cleared and fenced.

5. A lot of ground situate in the township aforesaid, bounded N by public road leading to Georgetown, E by land of J. Patterson, S by public road and W by land of D. M. Donahoo; containing about 10 acres.

6. A lot of ground situate in the borough of Hookstown aforesaid, bounded N by public road, E by lot of Thomas Wright, S by lot of John S. Littell and W by lot of J. Patterson; containing about one acre, on which is erected a frame dwelling house with other buildings.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, from that date, with interest on the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

☞ For further information, apply to the undersigned at Hookstown, Beaver county, Pa.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
Ex'r. of last will of Robt. Wright, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Wright, late of the borough of Hookstown, in said County, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate of said Robert Wright, dec'd, situate in Green township, in the County aforesaid. 1. All the coal and coal privileges in a ridge of land bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on B. Laughlin's line; thence S 33½ degrees, W 97 perches, thence S 49½ degrees, E 8 perches, thence by land formerly of James Jeffrey, N. 43 degrees, E 18 8-10 perches, thence N 51½ degrees, E 23 8-10 perches to a post, thence N 39½ degrees, E 14 perches, thence N 28½ degrees, E 27 1-10 perches, thence N 66 degrees, E 7 perches, thence by land of James Cameron, N 43 degrees, W 29 2 10 perches to place of beginning, containing 11 acres and 55 perches, with the right of road to and from the coal in as many different places as necessary, &c.

2. A lot of ground situated in the borough of Hookstown, bounded N by other lands of said dec'd., E by land of Jackson Swearingen, S by lands of Penny and Wallace, and W by public road; containing about 2½ acres, known as the old "Mill Seat," and on which is erected a frame stable.

3. A lot of land situate partly in the borough of Hookstown, and partly in Green tp., bounded N by land of Thomas Laughlin, E by Town lots of said borough, S E by public road, and W by James Patterson's land, containing about 14 acres, on which is erected a frame barn.

4. A lot of ground situate in the township aforesaid, bounded N by the public road, E by lands of Thomas Laughlin and Joseph Cain, S by lot of David Ramsey, and W by land of D. M. Donahoo; containing about 3 acres all cleared and fenced.

5. A lot of ground situate in the township aforesaid, bounded N by public road leading to Georgetown, E by land of J. Patterson, S by public road and W by land of D. M. Donahoo; containing about 10 acres.

6. A lot of ground situate in the borough of Hookstown aforesaid, bounded N by public road, E by lot of Thomas Wright, S by lot of John S. Littell and W by lot of J. Patterson; containing about one acre, on which is erected a frame dwelling house with other buildings.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, from that date, with interest on the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

☞ For further information, apply to the undersigned at Hookstown, Beaver county, Pa.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
Ex'r. of last will of Robt. Wright, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, Executor will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Thursday, February 22d, 1866,

at one o'clock P. M., the following real estate of Thomas McEnemy, late of Rochester borough in said county, dec'd., viz: All that certain described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in centre of Old Harmony road, on the lines between Joseph Irvin and Wm. Porter; thence by said line S. 61 degrees W 3 perches to a post; thence S 6 degrees W 4 perches to a pine; thence S. 18 degrees W 44 perches to a post; thence S. 47 degrees E 16 perches to a post in the centre of said road, thence N 71 degrees E. 29.1 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre, and sixty perches, reserving thereout a road along the North end of said lot, where now laid and used and owned by William Porter, Esq., on which are erected a one story frame dwelling house containing three rooms, small stable and other out-buildings; about forty bearing trees on the premises, and a well of water at the door.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual payments from that time with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

E. B. DAUGHERTY.
New Brighton, Jan. 31, '66.

Notice in Partition.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Rachel Hazen, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Mary Brown, Susannah Wood, intermarried with John Trover, Elizabeth intermarried with Eber Wickham, said both being dead, but leaving children, Samuel and Susannah Wickham, and Sarah intermarried with William Trover, and all interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of said Court, on the third Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest, duly awarded and returned by the Sheriff to November Term 1865, and which contain 16 acres, valued at twenty-six dollars and thirty-three cents per acre, and in the event of non-acceptance, to show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.
jan24,'66.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the name and style of Noble & Hall, Druggists, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm to be settled by their successors, Hamilton & Anderson.

D. S. NOBLE,
L. M. HAMILTON.
Jan 22,'66.

In retiring from the business, I return my thanks to those who have so liberally patronized us heretofore and cheerfully recommend to the same Messrs. Hamilton and Anderson.

D. S. NOBLE.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LIPSBURG & ROCHESTER FERRY COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders held at Phillipsburg, December 30th, 1865, it was unanimously resolved that there be an assessment made on each share of the Capital Stock of Seventeen dollars, for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Company for building, &c., payable forthwith to H. W. Cimmiotti, Pittsburg; George Cramer and Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, or John M. Shroades or Jacob Strayer, Lipsburg.

[jan.31

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of HORATIO N. KENNEDY, late of Chippewa, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L. MAGAW, Administrator.
New Brighton, Jan. 31, '66.

jan10'66.

OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE.

SITUATED on Little Beaver creek, on ISLAND RUN, known as the [illegible] FARM. It is laid off in lots of [illegible] each, and will be sold on reasonable terms by addressing M. M. MARQUIS, [illegible] Beaver county, or calling on him at the Boarding House, near Island Run.

jan10'66—4t

Dividend No. 16.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Jan'y 3, 1866.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand—free of government tax.

By order of the Board:
EDW'D. ROOT, Cashier.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

January 31st, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Union County Committee will be held at the Court House, Beaver, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which a punctual attendance of the members is desired. D. L. IMBRIE, Ch'n

☞John R. Eakin, Esq., clerk of the steamer "Nora," will please except our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

COUNTERFEIT QUARTERS.—A new counterfeit on the twenty-five cent fractional currency is in circulation. In this counterfeit Mr. Fessenden is adorned with a breast-pin, which does not appear in the genuine. The engraving of the vignette is very imperfect.

THE OIL PRODUCT FOR 1865.—An exchange figures the total petroleum product for the United States, for 1865, at 2,279,000 barrels, an excess of 100,000 over the yield of 1864. The value of this product in the Pittsburgh market, at the present ruling rates for crude, would be $21,080,075 00.

☞A memorial has been presented to Congress by the Principals of the different State Normal Schools in the country, asking for a grant of land to endow their several schools. The request seems to be just, and we hope it will be complied with.

☞The Pennsylvania Railroad company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., clear of all taxes. It is understood that after declaring this dividend the company have left in the treasury a reserved fund of three million of dollars.

ANOTHER OIL STRIKE.—On Thursday last the Cunningham Oil Company struck a splendid show of oil at a depth of seven hundred and ten feet. This well is located on Island Run, on a lot immediately adjoining the celebrated Ormes tract, and from prosesnt indications will yield, we are informed, twenty-five barrels per day.

WONDER.—How any faithful minister of the gospel would feel to see himself published and commended in the Beaver County *Local*, a paper that has teemed with abuse of the ministry and scoffed at sacred things, ever since it had an existence. It seems to us a minister such as we speak of would blush for shame, and set about examining wherein he had sinned to call forth such a notice.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The February number of this beautiful magazine opens with a steel engraving, "News from the War." The large colored double steel fashion plate is as usual refined and elegant—one of the distinguishing traits of the magazine. The contents are interesting, consisting of stories, miscellaneous reading, etc. Price, $2,50 per year; 2 copies 4,00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, *Philadelphia*.

LOST.—On Saturday, 27th inst., between the ferry and the Economy station, or at the station, a well worn calf-skin pocket book, containing $35—twenty in U. S. currency, two five dollar bills, one two dollar bill, and two one dollar bills and one dollar in small change. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it either with the ticket agent at Economy station, or S. Shrodes, or with the owner, James M'Geary.

ECLIPSES, THIS YEAR.—During the present year there will be three elipses of the moon and two of the sun, as follows:

On the 16th of March there will be a partial eclipse of the sun. On the 30th of March the moon will be totally obscured. On the 14th of April the sun will be partially eclipsed. September 23d the moon will be totally invisible. On the 8th of October there is to be a partial eclipse of the sun. Jupiter will be the morning star until the 24th of April, and then the evening star the rest of the year.

ARE YOU LEGALLY MARRIED?—According to the ruling of the District Court in Philadelphia, the great majority of the persons living together as husbands and wives in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were never legally married. This is a startling proposition, but is held that an old law enacted in 1701, declaring that intention of marriages must be published in meeting and posted on meeting houses before the ceremony can be legally performed, is still in force, having never been repealed. The statute has long been ignored, but Sharswood declares it still in binding force. Whether it is safe to thus declare nine-tenths of the supposed married couples of the State violators of the law in this strange manner, remains to be seen.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In reply to a letter received at the Internal Revenue Bureau, inquiring whether a note secured by mortgage is negotiable, and the two instruments are to be transferred by a mere endorsement of the note, the Commissioner has decided that no stamp is required. In support of this decision, the bureau is of the opinion that if the extension of the time for the payment of a note is not in writing, no additional stamp on either instrument is necessary. If, however, a note is renewed by giving a new *note*, the renewal must be stamped with a stamp appropriate to the amount of the renewal, though the mortgage is not subject to a further stamp duty. If the time of payment is extended by virtue of a written agreement, a stamp must be fixed appropriate to the agreement.

A VILLAINOUS ROBBERY.—At Wellsville, O. short time since, two scoundrels resorted to a villainous plan to rob an old man who was a cripple. They met the old gentleman, and by the usual method they succeeded in attracting his attention, and finally became so familiar as to offer an apple which he accepted and ate. In a short time the strychnine, previously placed in the apple began to take effect, causing the gentleman to fall in a helpless condition on the pavement, where he was discovered at a late hour, in great agony, robbed of all his money and everything of value about his person. The scoundrels left the town that night, and have not been heard from since. They gave him an overdose, from the effects of which he will probably recover, as the best medical assistance that could be procured was immediately summoned to the scene.

From the New Castle Courant, Friday 26th.

A Remarkable Case.

We saw an article last week in regard to the sufferings of a girl, who had remained twenty-three days under a hay stack in the vicinity of Mt. Jackson, this county, taken from the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, but the statements were so incredible that we could not believe in their truth. Since then we have the following facts from a gentleman of undoubted integrity, who knows the things he tells to be true. He has very frequently visited the girl, and was present when her limbs were amputated. The startling facts disclosed below seem too wonderful for belief; but every word may be relied on as strictly true.

MT. JACKSON, Jan. 24, 1866.

ED. COURANT.—In compliance with your request, I furnish the following facts. You may rely upon their accuracy. I am not surprised at your reluctance to publish the remarkable story, as I could not believe it myself if I had not known its truth:

On the 12th of December a stranger passed through Mt. Jackson. She was thinly clad, had on but one shoe, and was astride a horse on a man's saddle. The attention of our citizens was attracted at the singular appearance of the stranger, and some of the boys followed her a short distance to see more of the show. At this she became alarmed, and after going a mile and a half west of town abandoned the horse and took to the woods.

A few days after this, it was learned from an advertisement that a Mr Ediburn, near Middlesex, had a horse stolen. The horse left by our passing stranger proved to be the one Mr. E advertised. He received his horse; but the rider was not to be found.

Twenty-three days after the above circumstance of the lady passing through town, as a boy was returning from school, passing near by a couple of hay stacks, he heard a noise of moaning. He raised the alarm, and soon after three men were on the spot. They found a young woman lying close to one of the stacks, covered partly with a thin dress and partly with hay. She was almost frozen and starved to death. She lamented that they had found her till a day later, and then she said that she should have perished; and entreated them still to leave her there till death would end her sufferings. But they carried her to the house of Mr Daniel Davidson. After quenching her thirst and recovering a little, the following is the story which the mysterious stranger tells of herself:

She said her name was Louisa Black. Two years ago she had gone with her family from Missouri to Utah. After being there for some time, her father married, according to Mormon fashion, another wife. This offended Mrs. Black's sense of propriety, and she determined on leaving the Salt Lake City. Accordingly she with her three daughters, Louisa and two younger sisters, turned their backs upon the city of the Mormon saints. Their hardships on the way were beyond description; and before reaching the States, the two sisters and mother perished. But Louisa was spared, and travelled on.

She reached Iowa, but with the fear of Mormon persecution, she stopped not there. And on and on she came, passing through Cleveland, and finally reaching Middlesex, Mercer county, Pa. There she halted, not in a house, but in an old barn. Here she was unfortunate in her company; she fell in with a couple of horse thieves. They took advantage of her poverty and violated her person. Then to get her out of the community, stole Mr. Ediburn's horse, put her thereon, and started her. It was the day after that she passed through Mt. Jackson.

She states that after leaving the horse and fleeing to the woods, she took refuge by the side of a log. It snowed in the afternoon; the night was cold; but having rode nearly all of the night before she was weary and slept soundly. Next morning when she awoke her feet frozen were stiff and hard. She attempted to walk, but her feet, as she expressed it went "clump, clump, clump, on the ground like blocks of wood." She found it impossible to walk, and so lay down again by the friendly log. Another day and night passed. By that time she determined on a remove. In a field near by she saw the stacks—Thence she resolved to go. But her feet still refused to do duty. On her hands and knees the journey must be made. This it was done, at the expense of wearing the skin off her knees and much pain. On the way she obtained a little water. This was her last swallow of water until she was carried to Mr Davidson's.

It was the 12th of December that she passed through Mt. Jackson as previously noted. On the 4th of Jan 1866, she was found by the stacks.—Two days she had been by the log, and for twenty-one days she had lain by the stacks, hungering, thirsting, suffering, moaning, repenting, praying, and longing for death. For twenty one days, she says, not a drop of water passed her lips. For twenty three days she ate not a morsel of food. She speaks, however of at one time during her protracted fast finding a little mint in the hay, which she chewed and swallowed.

Let me give one more leaf from her history which a number of us witnessed. On Friday last, Jan 19th, the Doctors after consultation, determined that both her feet must be taken off. Mortification had ensued. She must die if they remained on, and she could but die if they were taken off. She was asked before the operation by one of the Doctors whether she would rather have both of her feet taken off at once, or one then and the other after a few days. Her reply was, "well if they must be taken off let them both come off now, and if I live I live, and if I die I die, and go to Jesus."

Five physicians were present, and whilst they were on one hand preparing the instruments for the operation, and on the other a bench on which to lay the sick without the least tremor, and in a firm tone of voice, sung throughout that admirable hymn of Cowper's:

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Emanuel's veins;
And sinners plunged beneath that flood,
Lose all their guilty stains."

When they lifted her from her cot to the bench, the right foot fell off at the ankle, a black, rotten and putrid mass. The operation was scarcely through, till the effects of the ether had passed off, and her voice was again heard in the joyous notes of song.—She then sung—

"We'll stand the storm, it wont be long,
We'll anchor bye and bye."

Now Louisa is a poor, footless girl. But she has established a reputation for patient endurance in suffering, and for nerve, that will be lasting in many minds. For a few days after the operation she was quite sunken. It seemed after all that she must die; but we saw her yesterday again, and she had revived. But, live or die, she is certainly a striking and convincing proof of the saying that "truth is stranger than fiction."

TAXATION ON DOGS.—An interesting discussion took place at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society on the 16th inst., upon the taxation of dogs. It was stated by one gentleman that there are five hundred thousand dogs in Ohio, and by another that there are seven hundred thousand in Pennsylvania, and about one million in New York. The society ask Congress to impose a tax of two dollars on each dog, which would give to the public treasury a revenue from the three States mentioned above of over four millions of dollars. This might be called a protective tariff for the benefit of the wool interest.

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY WM. ORR.

Flour per bbl		$10,75
Dried Apples per bus		2 50
do Peaches	"	8 00
Wheat	"	2 00
Corn	"	75
Oats	"	45
Flax Seed,	"	2 25
Beans,	"	1 75
Potatoes,	"	1 00
Onions,	"	1 50
Corn Meal,	"	80
Eggs,	per doz	30
Butter,	per lb	40
Hams,	"	30
Shoulders,	"	20
Sides,	"	25
Tallow,	"	12½
Lard,	"	18
Candles,	"	25
Molasses,	per gall	1 00
Carbon oil,	"	70

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

APPLES—Sales 50 bbls choice at $7 50a8 00.

BACON—Shoulders—Sales 8 00 lbs in lots at 15a15½c. Sides—40,0 lbs ribbed at 18½c. Sugar Cured Hams—5000 lbs at 25a25½c.

POTATOES—Sales 319 bus peach blows at at $1,15a1.18.

BUTTER—Remains dull. The nominal rates were 28a30.

FLOUR—Sales 150 bbls extra family winter wheat at $10 to 10,40, as per quality; 50 bbls choice at $10 50.

EGGS—Sales 5 bbls at 30c.

CHEESE.—Sales 60 boxes Goshen at 22a22½c, and 35 do Hamburg at 21c.

LARD dull; sales of 16 packages country at 17c; city leaf is held at 18a18½c.

GRAIN—Corn—Sales of 400 bus ear at 75c; sales of 1 car load at depot at 72c. Oats—In moderate demand; sales of 1 car at depot at 46c; 300 bus in lots from store, 47a48c. Barley and Rye were inactive: prices nominal.—Wheat—good red commands $2 00 readily at the elevator.

HOGS—Sales of 12 dressed at 10a11½c as per quality.

BEEF MEAT—Small sales of shoulders, new, made at 10½a11c.

DIED:

In New Brighton, Jan. 21st, 1866, EFFIE GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of Emmet B. Thompson, in the 11th year of her age.

On Jan. 22d, at Steubenville, Ohio, of Typhoid Fever, MRS. MIRANDA V. PYATT, daughter of John Miller, dec'd, of Bridgewater, in the 21st year of her age.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of The National Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Jan. 2d, 1866.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$102,065 75
U. S. Bonds and Securities	170,000 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Real Estate	1,500 00
Expenses and taxes	2,272 91
Due by banks	4,826 78
Coin	2,671 98
Legal Tender & other bank notes	54,769 26
	$340,065 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000 00
National circulation	86,484 00	
Circulation B'k Beaver Co.	225 00	
Contingent fund	4,310 00	
Dividends unpaid	1,205 07	
Depositors	85,123 76	
Discount, exchange & int'st	12,717 81	
		$340,065 64

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 2d day of January, A. D. 1866.

(Signed: ELI RENO, Ass't Ass'r.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY: No. 4, Sept. T, 1865.

Elizabeth Boyle, by her next friend, Wm. Lanning, } Libel in Divorce.
vs.
Christopher C. Boyle.

To Christopher C. Boyle, the above named respondent: You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held at Beaver, on the third Monday of March, 1866, then and there to answer the complaint of the libellant, and to show cause, if any you have, why her prayer for divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, should not be granted.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 9th, 1866.

Straw Wanted.

SHAUD, WALLACE & CO., of the Bridgewater Glass Works, want to contract with some one to furnish them with from fifty to sixty tons of straw annually. Persons desiring to contract, will apply immediately at their Works in Bridgewater, Beaver county.

jan10'66.

LOOK HERE!

READ THE PRICES, AND THEN GO TO

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

Corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater,

AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

BONNETS,

LATEST STYLES.

Silk bonnets	worth	$8,50	selling at	$6,00
do	do	10,00	"	8,00
do	do	12,00	"	9,50
Velvet bonnets	do	12,00	"	9,00
do	do	15,00	"	10,50
do	do	18,00	"	12,50
do	do	20,00	"	15,00
Mourning bon'ts	do	10,00	"	6,50
Full crease bon'ts	do	11,00	"	7,75

Balmorals.

Balmorals,	worth	$3,75,	selling at	$2,75
do	do	4,00	"	3,00
do	do	4,50	"	3,75
do	do	5,00	"	4,00

HOOPED SKIRTS IN PROPORTION.

TRIMMINGS, ALL KINDS, VERY CHEAP.

Hosiery & Gloves,

Old Ladies Caps, Head Dresses, Netts, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, Ornaments, Embroideries, all kinds, Fancy and Mourning Collars, Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Talmas, &c, Corsets, Fine Baskets.

Men's Under Shirts and Drawers, only one dollar.

SHOES.

A large lot, and selling at LESS THAN COST.

☞Wishing to close out my entire Winter stock, these goods have all been marked down VERY LOW.

MILLINERY.

Millinery work of all kinds, to order, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

☞Cloaking Cloths of all kinds always on hand. Machine stitching to order.

☞Remember the place—room formerly occupied by MRS. REES (opposite the store of A. C. Hurst), Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

CHAS. B HURST

Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities., INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,

Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Being agent for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct., the North America of Philadelphia, and the Manufacturers' & Merchants' of Pittsburg, I will issue policies in either of the companies named.

Farms, houses and lots for sale.

Shares in the oil lands of the celebrated Isl and Run region for sale, where every well has proved a success. Also shares in wells producing or under way, and leases.

I will also sell my residence in Rochester, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes walk of the Ohio river and Railway stations. Terms liberal.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

CHAS. B. HURST.

Rochester, Nov. 29, '65

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY: No. 29, Sept. T, 1865.

John W. Filson } Libel in Divorce.
vs.
Margaret Filson.

To Margaret Filson, the above named respondent: You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held at Beaver, on the third Monday of March, 1866, then and there to answer the complaint of the libellant, and show cause, if any you have, why his prayer for divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, should not be granted.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 9th, 1866.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JACOB CORNER, late of Brighton township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC MORGAN, Executor.

jan10'66. Brighton tp.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day taken into co-partnership CHARLES C. TOWNSEND and EDWARD P. TOWNSEND. The style of the firm,

W. P. TOWNSEND & CO.,

will be continued. W. P. TOWNSEND.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1st '66. [Jan. 17:4t

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Rochester, on Wednesday, 3d of January, a dark red cow, heavy set; one short teat; no other mark; about 8 or 9 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at my house, in said borough.

jan10'66.—3t. FREDERICK YEAGER.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Nov. 19, 1865, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5,50 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	250AM	700AM	145PM	245PM
Rochester	400 "	830 "	305 "	425 "
N. Brighton	.... "	843 "	316 "	436 "
Enon	442 "	935 "	408 "	528 "
Columbiana	517 "	1017 "	447 "	600 "
Salem	540 "	1048 "	515 "	630 "
Alliance	630 "	1150 "	615 "	730 "
Canton	705 "	1242PM	703 "	820 "
Massillon	730 "	102 "	730 "	850 "
Orrville	802 "	145 "	810 "	925 "
Wooster	830 "	222 "	845 "	957 "
Loudonville	922 "	328 "	945 "	1055 "
Mansfield	1010 "	425 "	1085 "	1145 "
Crestline Ar	1046 "	500 "	1110 "	1215AM
Crestline De	1115 "	640AM	700AM	1255 "
Bucyrus	1145 "	710 "	733 "	125 "
U. Sandusky	1224PM	750 "	823 "	207 "
Forest	1256 "	826 "	857 "	240 "
Lima	218 "	948 "	1020 "	402 "
Delphos	253 "	1025 "	1102 "	436 "
Van Wert	324 "	1100 "	1139 "	505 "
Fort Wayne	500 "	1235PM	145PM	645 "
Columbia	545 "	122 "	286 "	728 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	639 "	215 "	838 "	820 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	741 "	322 "	440 "	920 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	922 "	458 "	630 "	1052 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C. RR. Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
R Isl. RR J'n	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1120 "	700 "	840 "	1250PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's	Exp's.
Chicago	440AM	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R. Isl. RR June	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C. RR Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaso	650 "	805 "	741 "	1243 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	844 "	940 "	940 "	225 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	1002 "	1038 "	1036 "	337 "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Columbia	1101 "	1125 "	1123 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1235PM	1230PM	1225AM	555 "
Van Wert	211 "	143 "	146 "	721 "
Delphos	253 "	214 "	214 "	756 "
Lima	335 "	247 "	246 "	830 "
Forest	415 "	357 "	407 "	950 "
U Sandusky	525 "	425 "	440 "	1023 "
Bucyrus	609 "	503 "	526 "	1112 "
Crestline Ar	640 "	530 "	600 "	1145 "
Crestline De	730AM	600 "	640 "	1245PM
Mansfield	810 "	633 "	715 "	118 "
Loudonville	922 "	718 "	800 "	204 "
Wooster	1025 "	811 "	850 "	255 "
Orrville	1100 "	838 "	920 "	328 "
Massillon	1145 "	914 "	956 "	359 "
Canton	1205PM	932 "	1017 "	420 "
Alliance	120 "	1020 "	1130 "	525 "
Salem	200 "	1055 "	1205PM	600 "
Columbiana	230 "	1117 "	1231 "	620 "
Enon	320 "	1152 "	112 "	655 "
N. Brighton	410 "	1225AM	148 "	735 "
Rochester	430 "	1240 "	200 "	750 "
Pittsburgh	500 "	150 "	310 "	900 "

For New Castle and Erie, 6.40 a. m. Accommodation trains leave Allegheny for New Brighton—9 00 a. m; 11,50 a. m; 2.05 p. m; 4.20 p. m; 5.40 p. m. For Economy, 10,30 p. m. For New Castle, Greenville and Jamestown, Pa., 3.50 p m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Dec. 11, 1865, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	800AM	225PM	.....	340PM
Euclid street	811 "	236 "	.....	353 "
Hudson	915 "	333 "	.....	500 "
Akron	..... "	..... "	.....	..... "
Orrville	..... "	..... "	.....	..... "
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	.....	..... "
Ravenna	950 "	405 "	.....	536 "
Alliance	1049 "	451 "	.....	635 "
Bayard	1125 "	523 "	.....	..... "
Wellsville	1255PM	655 "	.....	..... "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	840AM	515PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1012 "	653 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	728 "	6 00AM	.....
Ravanna	1150 "	817 "	723 "	.....
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	.....	.....
Orrville	..... "	..... "	.....	.....
Akron	..... "	..... "	.....	.....
Hudson	1227PM	851 "	800 "	.....
Euclid street	132 "	949 "	916 "	.....
Cleveland	145 "	1000 "	930 "	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's	Accom
Belaire	1040AM	600AM	405PM	.....
Bridgeport	1050 "	615 "	415 "	.....
Lagrange	1139 "	711 "	510 "	.....
Steubenville	1158PM	738 "	528 "	.....
Wellsville	115 "	840 "	715 "	710AM
Smith's Ferry	137 "	905 "	.....	755 "
Beaver	207 "	943 "	.....	835 "
Rochester	215 "	1000 "	815AM	850 "
Pittsburgh	330 "	1115 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	230PM	505PM	600AM	350PM
Rochester	340 "	620 "	715 "	510 "
Beaver	..... "	..... "	723 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	426 "	..... "	755 "	605 "
Wellsville	520 "	720 "	830 "	645 "
Steubenville	626 "	819 "	940 "	.....
Lagrange	643 "	838 "	1000 "	.....
Bridgeport	737 "	930 "	1105 "	.....
Bellaire	750 "	940 "	1120 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
N. Philadelphia	7.10 a m	Bayard,	3.50 p m.
Bayard,	11.4 a m,	N. Philadel	2.20 P.M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of James Moore, late of Freedom borough, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

MONDAY, February 12th, 1866,

at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described lot of ground, situated in Freedom borough, Beaver county, being No. 112, in Vicary's extension to the borough of Freedom, bounded on the north by Spring alley, on the east by Lot No. 111, on the south by Pleasant street, on the west by first street; on which is erected a good frame house and out buildings.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal, annual payments, with interest from the same time, the deferred installments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN DOUDS,
Guardian.

jan10'66.

AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS!

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1: Clark's, $1.

The Largest stock of

Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty

ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more

Dec13,'65. J. MOORE.

C. K. CHAMBERLIN ..... S. WINANS.

CHAMBERLIN & WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

AGENTS FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

Dec6,'65.

DRY GOODS!

FURS,

CLOAKS & SHAWLS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY

The best assortment of

Ladies', Misses & Children's Furs

ever offered this side of New York.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS,

An excellent stock, and very cheap.

Also, a good assortment of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

These good were all bought direct from the Manufacturers, by the case, bale and package, which enables us to sell at very low prices.

The attention of wholesale and retail buyers is directed to our stock.

☞Give us a call and be convinced.

DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.,

136 Federal st, 4 doors below Market-house,

dec6:6m] ALLEGHENY CITY.

John B. Young,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PA.

OFFICE in the building occupied by the late Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.—Legal business of all kinds promptly attended to in Beaver and adjacent counties.

jan24'66—1y

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866.

The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

The Commercial is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals of the country.

OUR PUBLISHING FACILITIES.

Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing facilities have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of *Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars*, placing us for some time to come beyond the reach of competition.

Extraordinary Success of the Commercial.

Although but just entering on its third year, the Commercial has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout a wide and constantly extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while throughout all the west, and in the eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and rapidly growing.

Character and Aims of the Commercial.

Not strictly partizan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the Commercial goes before the public on its merits, asking only just so much favor and patronage as it deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the Commercial will, in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburg, it will continue to be Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue with whatever influence it can command or power it it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the Commercial will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty tho' not servile support.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Few journals in the country spend so much money in obtaining the latest and most reliable intelligence as the Commercial. In a single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the last year on an average about *One Thousand Dollars a Month*—or more in one month, probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburg paper for the entire year.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has so large a corps of correspondents, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

By common consent, the Commercial is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and the facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this hour, of great questions, these facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capitol.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Daily Reports of the Commercial of the Pittsburgh, all the leading Domestic and the Foreign Markets, are prepared by competent and experienced Reporters, and their widespread popularity attest their value. The amount of matter in this Department of the Commercial alone, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

The Local Department.

This Department of the Commercial is not excelled. To test the truth of this, take the local page of any of our neighbors, cut from it all that is not strictly local—letters from abroad and essays on abstract subjects, such as we classify properly on other pages, and exclude what no respectable paper should print—and then compare the remainder with our local page, which does not belie its name.

Editorial and General News.

With a corps of writers of acknowledged ability and experience, these departments of the Commercial compare favorably with the leading journals of the country—and we have only to say that nothing will be omitted that is necessary to maintain for our paper in these and all other respects this standing.

In short, in every department, and as a whole, the Commercial is a

Sound, Comprehensive and Reliable Newspaper.

Whatever is offensive to a cultivated moral taste is scrupulously excluded from its column, and our constant aim is to publish nothing that does not serve some valuable purpose.—A peculiar feature of the COMMERCIAL is

"THE PULPIT,"

In which Department is given, every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it.

The reading specially prepared under the head of

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Constitute another peculiar feature of great value.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL

Is published at the following rates:

ONE YEAR	$10 00
HALF YEAR	5 00
QUARTER YEAR	2 50
PER WEEK, BY CARRIER	25

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The weekly issue of the COMMERCIAL is not surpassed either in the amount or kind of matter given. It is made up expressly for the country reader,—it is filled with choice reading, the news, the market reports, general intelligence, Poetry, besides

A Sermon Every Week.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY

Single copy, one year	$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50
In Clubs of Ten	1 75

To the getter-up of a Club the paper will be sent gratis.

Address

COMMER

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases, may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing, or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
Beaver Co. Pa.

nov12.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS

OVER

$17,000,000.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, Ct.

NET ASSETS, JAN., 1865,

$3,677,362,71

FIRE AND INLAND

Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. COALE, Agent.
dec6'65—3mos New Brighton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. Cunningham, late of boro' of Beaver, Beaver co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON,
nov29'65. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the state of James Ferguson, late of Pulaski tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD HOOPS, } Ex'rs.
nov8 JAS. C. FERGUSON, }

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Aaron Hood, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

GIBSON HOOD, Adm'r.,
nov16'65 Greene tp.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of John Tees, dec'd., late of New Sewickly, twp., Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTINA C. TEETS, Ex'rx.
nov15 New Sewickly tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Samuel M'Connell, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement

PETER CROWL, Adm'r.
dec20'65. South Beaver tp.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property owned and formerly occupied by Capt. Charles W. May, on Market St., consisting of one good two-story frame house and a one story house, two lots, with an excellent well of water that never fails, is offered for sale. Persons desiring to purchase desirable property, had better call soon on Capt. John May, who is authorized to sell the same.

Dec6,'65

Valuable Property For Sale.

I OFFER for sale the house in which I now reside, and three lots belonging to the same. The house is a good two story frame, containing six rooms, with a coal house and wash house attached. A good stable on the lots.—For terms, &c., apply to me at my residence, Beaver, Pa.

JOHN MAY.

FOR WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, &C., go to Linnenbrink's, Rochester.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system: and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Disfavring, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*,

81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater Beaver county. nov23.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periods in discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or irregular menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterical Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of removing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations*. These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions, with each Box—the price, One Dollar per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent *by mail promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*,
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. nov23:1y

New Barber-Shop!

SHAVING HAIR-CUTTING,

SHAMPOOING &c.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS having just returned from the army, where he has served for almost three years, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has opened his shop in the north end of the MARKET HOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, where he will carry on the business formerly carried on by him, in a good and fashionable style. By close attention to business he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut, in a fashionable style, just stop in and give John a trial, and he feels satisfied that he can please them. [dec16:2m

A. C. BARLOW, M. D.

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

HAVING permanently located in BEAVER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and adjoining villages and country. Having had twenty years experience (over four years as an army Surgeon) he feels competent to command the confidence those who may wish his services.

Calls, day or night, promptly attended

☞ Office in the National Hotel Building, where he may be found at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged.

sep20'65

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Charles M. Kelin, late of Borough twp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KELIN, Adm'r.,
dec16'65 New Brighton.

SOME time ago a sum of money was found in the Rochester Depot, which, by describing property, can be had by calling at the *Argus* office.

CHAMBERLIN'S DRUG STORE

IN ROCHESTER,

Can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and

FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,

ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,

THE BEST PERFUMERY,

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS

FOR THE HAIR,

All of which is offered at low prices, notwithstanding late advances.

☞ Attention of Physicians is also called, whose prescriptions will be accurately compounded at all hours.

STORE IN THE DIAMOND,

Next door to Fortune's Dry Goods store.

GIVE ME A CALL. ONE AND ALL.

oct28:1y

Fall & Winter

DRY GOODS!

WHITE, ORR & CO.

NO. 25 FIFTH ST.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of

	DRESS GOODS,	
	SHAWLS,	
25	CLOAKS,	25
	CLOTHS,	
	CASSIMERES,	
	WHITE GOODS,	
	TABLE LINENS,	
	TOWELINGS,	
	SHIRTINGS	
Fifth st,	FLANNELS,	Fifth st.
	BLANKETS,	

Which they are selling at reasonable prices.

WHITE, ORR & Co.

nox14t] 25 Fifth st., Pittsburg.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

ALSO cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

sept20'65—6mos.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [nov15:3m

C. A. DECARME

TOBACCONIST,

COR. DIAMOND & THIRD ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to retailers at lowest prices. [nov21:6m

THE best Paint, Scrub, and Shoe Brushes of all qualities and kinds to be had at Moore's Drug Store, corner of Third street and Bank Alley, Beaver, Pa.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Beaver, Nov22'65 C. LUDWICK.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of Narcissa J. Jeny, late of Brighton tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Ex'r.
dec13 Beaver.

ATTENTION!

I HAVE constantly on hand a supply of the Pulman (Iron Frame) Clothes Wringer, and would call attention to the Manufacturer's advertisement for the Universal Clothes Wringer. W. G. Wolf, Agent. Mr. W. having removed from the State and transferred his machines to me, I will keep a constant supply.

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I WILL deliver to the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, a good quality of Coal, at the shortest notice. Wagons can at any time, be supplied at the Bank, on M'Kinley's run, adjoining the bank of Wm. Porter, Esq.

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dec20'65—3m. WM. PORTER.

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nov22'65

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Union Hotel,

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